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THE DOCTORS WEEKLY
AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL FOR THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION

VOL. II—No. 19. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5, 1892. TERMS $2.00 A YEAR.

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7 Reasons why Papoid is superior to Pepsin

1 Digestive Power.

"In other words, Papoid possesses the combined powers of Salivary, Gastric, and Pancreatic ferments." (KILMER.—Paper read before New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.)

2 Acts Throughout Entire Alimentary Canal.

"An additional advantage of Papoid (in diphtheria) is that it helps Nature to digest whatever food there may be in the alimentary canal." (LOVE, Prof. Clin. Med. and Dis. of Children, Marion Sims Coll. Med. St. Louis,)

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"Pepsin often relieves a present difficulty; but Papoid, in addition, places the stomach in condition to digest the next meal. It is far better to make the stomach do its own work. Pepsin makes the stomach lazy; Papoid does not." (LARRABEE, Prof. Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.)

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"But much more convenient than this will be found the dusting of a minute portion of Papoid beneath the protective strips. This succeeds well, because Papoid acts best in a concentrated medium of any reaction whatever, pepsin only in a dilute acid solution." (MORTON, on Leg Ulcers, read before Phila. County Med. Society.)

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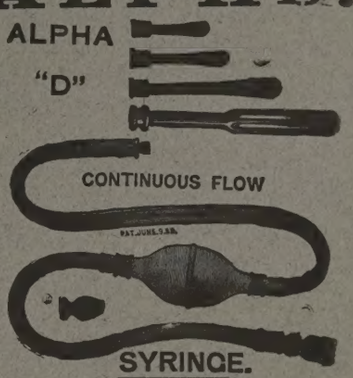

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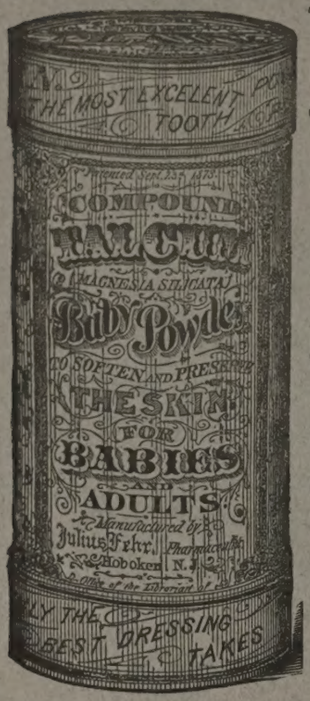

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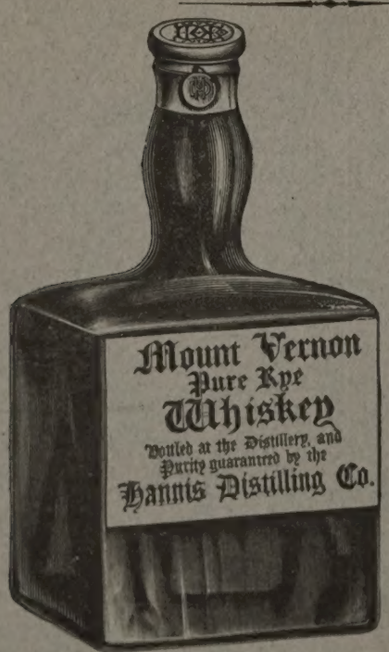

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A LECTURE ON ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

By PROFESSOR WILLIAM J. MORTON, M.D.,

At the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System and Electro-Therapeutics.

(Reported expressly for the Doctors' Weekly.)

GENTLEMEN:—Before leaving the subject of galvanism, it may be well to briefly summarize some of the principal points which it is important you should bear in mind. You will remember that I told you that the distinguishing characteristic of galvanism was that the current was a constant and smoothly flowing one, and that it produced electrolytic action, cataphoric action, vaso-motor effects, caustic effects, the physiological effect of muscular contraction, and finally an intra-polar electrolytic effect, which has a profound impression on nutrition. While the galvanic current is commonly called a "constant" current, it may be interrupted for the purpose of producing certain effects. Thus, when applying its current to the body, you will notice that at the moment of applying the electrode to a muscle, there is a marked contraction of this muscle, and a similar contraction when the electrode is removed. This action on the muscle is really produced by an interrupted current of momentary duration, and the contractions are spoken of as "the opening contraction," and "the closing contraction." I have been speaking just now of the effect of the galvanic current on striped muscle fibre, but it must not be forgotten that it produces a contraction of unstriped muscle fibre even when smoothly flowing, and that therefore, during intra-uterine applications of this current, there is a certain amount of contraction of the uterus produced, which has a tendency to expel anything contained in the uterine cavity, and in this way favors drainage. Intestinal occlusion as a cause of constipation should therefore be preferably treated by a continuous current.

The earlier efforts at electro-therapeutics were simply directed towards getting electricity into a person; then, following the lead of Duchenne, the chief aim was to produce localized electrization; and now, the tendency is to search out the special pathological condition present, and knowing the effects of the various forms of electricity, select that form which seems appropriate to the individual case. The theory of ascending and descending currents has been thrown aside, and at the present day every electro-therapeutist employs one of two methods—the bi-polar or the uni-polar—to produce all the effects desired. With the former, two electrodes of equal size are used, but in order to secure the uni-polar action, the effect of one pole must be eliminated, and this is done by making "the indifferent electrode" very large, so as to produce wide diffusion of the current, and "the active pole" much smaller, so as to concentrate the current at this point.

Let us turn now to a consideration of Faradism. The terms, Faradic current, induced current, alternating current, interrupted current, periodical current and pulsating current, simply mean that there is a variation in what is called "the potential" of the electric current, and, that instead of flowing in a steady stream, there is an alternate rise and fall. You may think there is no necessity for a physician to go so deeply into the study of electro-physics, but it is just because of a general lack of this knowledge that mistakes and failures in treatment are constantly occurring. For example, after my last lecture, one of your number picked up a single small dry cell from my table, and remarked that that was a very powerful battery, as he had been using a similar one on a patient with startling results. I was a little curious to know how a small cell, having a voltage of about 1.5, or, in more familiar language, having, let us say, a "push" of so many pounds, could overcome the resistance of the skin, and enter the human body, and on further inquiry I elicited the important fact which the gentleman had for the moment quite forgotten, that this little cell had been used in connection with an induction coil thus constituting the familiar Faradic machine. There was, of course, no longer any mystery about it,

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for, instead of using a current of many milliamperes, and a voltage of 1.5, he had really employed one having much less quantity, but an enormously greater voltage—probably four or five hundred. This serves to show how confused are the ideas of many on this whole subject of electro-physics, and as this is the ground work of scientific electro-therapeutics, how can we hope without a broader and more exact knowledge, to meet with success, or advance this department of medicine?

All Faradic machines depend for their action upon induction. Oersted, in 1830, was the first to notice that when a magnetic needle was brought near a wire through which a constant current was flowing, the magnetic needle tended to move at right angles to the wire, or, in other words, that the electric current exerts an effect *outside* the conductor through which it passes. Faraday studied and elucidated very greatly the phenomena of induction, and hence, the induced current is often spoken of as the Faradic current. The modern theory is, that the vibratory influence which constitutes the current, is situated in reality outside of the electric conductor.

Now, let us consider the construction of a simple induction coil. If I should stretch a wire parallel to, and within a few feet of a telegraph wire, and should bring the ends of my wire together, so as to form a closed circuit, I would be able, by inserting a telephone, to hear all the messages passing over the telegraph wire. Let me impress this fact upon your minds by an experiment. I have here two independent wire circuits. In one a flat coil of wire is connected with an ordinary Faradic machine, and in the other a similar flat coil of wire is connected with a telephone. Now there is no metallic connection whatever between these two circuits, yet on approaching these two flat coils you distinctly hear through the telephone the buzzing sound of the faradic machine. and as the coils are again separated a point is reached where this sound is no longer heard. This is a repetition on a small scale of the experiment with the telegraph wire which I have just described. But it must be remembered that this phenomenon of induction is only observed at the moment the current is interrupted, and that the induced current flows in a direction opposite to that of the current which induces it. Let us suppose now, that the telegraph wire in our first experiment is wound up into a coil, and our second wire is also wound up into a coil, and that this second coil is placed over the first one; we then have in a crude form the elements of an induction coil. If now we place inside the first coil a soft iron core it will become alternately magnetized and de-magnetized, as the current in the first coil is alternately made and broken, and this magnetic core may be made to alternately attract and release a vibrating hammer or armature. The wires may be easily connected with this vibrating hammer in such a manner that when the hammer is attracted towards the magnetic core the circuit will be broken, and when it is released again the circuit is closed. It is by this simple arrangement that the current in the first coil is automatically made and broken, and in so doing induced currents are excited in the second coil. It is the rapid vibration of this hammer which produces the well known humming sound which is heard when a Faradic machine is in operation. We see, therefore, that there are two forms of the Faradic or induced current; one in the first or primary coil, called the "primary current," and another in the second coil, called the "secondary or induced current." The primary current, due mainly to self induction, is an *interrupted* current, and the secondary current is an *alternating* current. It is important to bear these conditions in mind, for the primary current is distinguished chiefly by its power to excite vigorous muscular contractions while the secondary current may have a very different action. In general the effects produced by this secondary or induced current vary according to the frequency of the alternations, and according to the number of turns of wire in the secondary coil, but more particularly on the former. You have probably heard a good deal said about the respective effects of fine and coarse wire coils; in this respect the essential point is not the fineness of the wire, but the number of turns, and when a large number of turns are made it is more convenient to make use of fine wire.

If I apply interruptedly a galvanic current to my biceps, the muscle will contract with each application of the current, unless these exceed about twenty per second, in which case the contractions are continuous and we have produced the condition called "physiological tetanus." The experiments in this country of Elihu Thompson have shown that when the interruptions exceed a certain number the current no longer produces any effect on the human subject, and Nico Tesla has gone still further, and by means of a rapidly revolving dynamo machine has been able to produce a current in which the interruptions are 20,000 per second, and his recently published results are most surprising. I have seen him place two large plates of tin, say ten feet apart and connect them to the respective terminals of a wire with a current having this enormous number of vibrations. When an incandescent lamp was held in the air space between these tin plates, it was seen to glow much as it would do if it had been connected by wires with an ordinary galvanic current, thus proving that this remarkable current is able to produce powerful effects through the air, and at a considerable distance. Yet strange to say, a person standing in the middle of the room between these plates experiences no inconvenience, and the only effect observed is that the body temperature is elevated.

Experiment has shown that when the interruptions of induced currents are 2,500 per second, the maximum contraction is reached, and this contiuues up to 5,000 interruptions per second, after which the current decreases in effect up to about 10,000 per second when it fails to excite any contraction or sensation whatever.

From these experiments you see then the importance of knowing not only the difference between a Faradic and a galvanic current, but also the different effects produced by the currents under varying conditions. Let us maks a practical application of our knowledge. Suppose you had a case of obstinate constipation which you desired to treat by electricity. Remembering that to produce contractions of striped muscular fibre you want a faradic current, and to produce contractions of unstriped muscular fibre the galvanic current you very quickly select the latter as being the curreut appropriate to the treatment of this particular case. Again, if you wish to produce contractions of striped muscle fibre, you must remember that a faradic current having a small number of alternations, produces strong and painful muscular contractions. In endeavoring to relieve ovarian pain, if you used the Faradic current from a machine giving a small number of alternations, and in which the current was generated from a coil having but few turns, you would probably fail in producing any great relief, but if you employed a current from a Faradic machine, giving very rapid and smooth vibrations, and having a coil of many turns of wire, you would be rewarded by observing that the current produced a marked analgesic effect. Dr. W. F. Hutchinson, of Providence, described in a recent paper a special apparatus which he had devised and by which he had been able to obtain from 20,000 to 60,000 vibrations per minute, with the current so obtained he had succeeded in prodncing such a degree of local anæsthesia that a felon was incised without causing the patient pain. It would scarcely seem, however, that the number of interruptions was sufficiently rapid to invariably produce this result. Many of the beneficial effects of Faradization are due to its analgesic action. Everything depends upon the construction of these coils, and most of the Faradic machines on the market are worthless except to produce a certain amount of painful muscular contraction and to increase the circulation of a part.

Recently the attention of electro-therapeutists has been directed to a new form of the induced current obtained from small magneto-machines like those used to ring the bells on the telephone boxes; it is called the *sinusoidal* current. For the different currents may all be represented by the graphic method thus: an irregular zigzag line, extending much farther above than below the horizontal line, represents an ordinary faradic current; a straight line indicates the constant current, and a wavy line, extending an equal distance above and below the horizontal line, represents this sinusoidal current, which is so called on account of this peculiar wavy tracing which it gives. The characteristics of this sinusoidal current are, that it produces a great effect on the vasomotor system, a certain amount of electrolytic action, and pronounced muscular contractions *without causing pain;* in other words, it is more effective and less painful. It is not improbable that in the near future this sinusoidal current will largely supersede the ordinary faradic current from induction coils. Thus you will observe that not only does the frequency of the interruptions but also the form of the wave determine the effect upon living tissue. A sinusoidal current which scarcely produces a muscular contraction, nearly doubles, according to D'Arsonval, the respiratory capacity and augments to the same degree the organic exchanges of nutrition. Of these more specific effects of Faradic currents I will speak more fully at our next meeting and we shall be able to demonstrate some of them upon your persons or those of patients.

CLINICAL REPORTS.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.
SERVICE OF DR. FRANK HARTLY,
Saturday, Oct 15, 1892.
(Reported expressly for the Doctors' Weekly.)

TRAUMATIC EPILEPSY. The first case presented was one of Traumatic Epilepsy which had been operated upon one week ago. Since the operation the patient's temperature has not been under 100°. He has had Hemiplegia and some aphasia: on the 4th day after the operation he had an aura during which the head was drawn toward the right side. This occurred while he was sitting up in bed. On the 5th day he had another similar attack which, like the former was very slight. If other attacks follow they may probably be attributed to interstitial encephalitis. The patient at present is in good condition.

CHRONIC ULCER. The next patient presented was suffering from a gangrenous ulcer of the left leg, of nine years standing. Such cases are common in the free dispensaries of this city and invariably show evidences of neglect. In the case presented the Tibia was superficially necrosed. An operation, which consisted in the digging out of the unhealthy tissue and touching the surfaces with Chloride of Zinc, had been done some three weeks ago. Skin Grafts have been implanted upon the granulating surfaces from time to time and now the ulcer presents a healthy appearance and points to an early recovery. The Ulcer was dressed every twenty-four hours during the first two days and afterwards every forty-eight hours with a 6:1000 salt solution. The results obtained by treating Ulcers in this manner are indeed surprising; good results rapidly following even where years of other treatment have failed to cure.

INGUINAL HERNIA. A woman twenty-seven years of age has an inguinal hernia supposed to have been produced two years ago by the delivery of a child of unusual size She has worn a truss ever since but it has not retained the hernia satisfactorially. The operator performed McBurney's operation and found that the sac contained fluid and omentum.

SHOULDER JOINT AMPUTATION. The next case was a young man who had had his arm badly crushed in a railroad accident, and an immediate operation was performed. The arm was disarticulated at shoulder joint. The head of the humerus was found to have been driven into the axilla. No flaps were made at the time of the operation owing to the depressed condition due to shock, the wound was dressed and the patient put to bed to await reaction.

VARICOCELE. In this case the patient had been operated upon about a year ago without, success. An operation by Volkmans method was done by Dr. Hartly a week ago and to-day the patient's temperature is normal and his present condition points to a radical cure.

CANCER OF THE BREAST. A woman 52 years of age, presented herself with the following history: Three years ago she noticed a growth in the left breast which was removed three or four months later by a surgeon who left a small portion of the gland which appeared to be in a healthy condition. There was no recurrence of the trouble until about two months ago when she noticed that the remaining portion of the breast was increasing in size. As the new growth was quite soft the operator could not determine its character with absolute certainty. It was removed at once and turned over to the Pathologist for examination. It was also determined to remove axillary glands. While performing the latter operation Dr Hartly thought the case might be pronounced one of carcinoma as some of these glands were hard and slightly enlarged. This enlargement he had not been able to make out before the operation on account of the patient being very fleshy. A rubber drainage tube was left in the axilla and the wound dressed in the usual manner.

SERVICE OF DR. CHAS. MCBURNEY,
Saturday, Oct. 22, 1892.

Dr. McBurney first called attention to the condition of the patients operated upon by Dr. Hartly on the previous Saturday. The case of ingunial hernia was doing well, the pack which had been put into the wound at the time of operation to prevent superficial union was removed and the wound presented a clean, healthy appearance. The wound was repacked but with a smaller amount of material than before.

In the case of railroad injury where amputation was done at the shoulder joint, the patient appeared to be doing very nicely for first twenty-four hours after the operation but at the end of that time unfavorable symptoms supervened; his temperature ran up to 106° and he died before the end of the second day Case operated upon for suspected carcinoma of the breast is doing well. Microscopical examination of the growth removed verified Dr. Hartly's suspicions of its cancerous character. The wound appears quite satisfactory; primary union having taken place already. Drainage tube removed and soft compress applied in its place.

RECURRING CARCINOMA. This case presented the following history: Five years ago the left breast and the contiguous axillary glands were removed by the late Dr. Sands who enjoyed a wide reputation for this operation. The patient recovered and continued well up to nine months ago when she commenced to have pain in the arm beginning at the clavicle and extending down to the elbow. This pain was mainly on inner side of the left arm. There is superficial dilation of capillaries on left side of thorax. There is a tumor in the left axilla over which the skin is freely moveable, in addition to the pain there is also great oedema of the arm. The pain is due to pressure of the tumor on the brachial plexus of nerves while the oedema is due to like pressure on the veins returning the blood from the arm to the heart. The surrounding tissues is not involved in the growth which is an infected lymph node, which was very small at time of former operation and lay hidden in the brachial plexus. Although it is only an inference to state that the growth is related to the original Carcinoma, our experience point to such a state of affairs. An operation is justifiable in order to prolong the life of the patient because if left alone the great pain which it causes would ultimately result in death. Dr. McBurney proceeded to remove the growth and the operation was quite difficult on account of cicatricial tissues or structures which would not separate easily, and had to be divided with a knife. The growth was also bound down tightly underneath the axillary vein. The wound was closed and dressed without drainage.

SEQUEL OF SEVERE BURN. The next case was that of a man, 55 years of age with the following history: About seventeen years ago he fell into a vat of some kind of hot liquid and was severely burned on both legs. The burns healed quite slowly but at the end of two or three years the man had fully recovered and nothing remained but the resulting cicatrices. These continued in a healthy condition until about one year ago when a small ulcer broke out about half way down the outer side of the right leg, with no history of traumatism. This ulcer has resisted all treatment and so far has failed to heal. The history of this case suggests carcinoma as that form of ulcer is known to form in old cicatrices. Such ulcers spread very slowly. The diseased parts in this case were extirpated over an area 2 x 2½ inches and skin grafting by Thiersch's method resorted to. Dr. McBurney uses Esmarch's bandage on parts from which grafts are taken as he thinks grafts thus secured attach themselves more readily than when prepared by other methods.

M. RENAN ON EUTHANASEA

M. Renan, whose recent death is mourned so widely, published in his *Souvenirs de Jeunesse* his thoughts on this subject. It is one which is familiar to the thoughts of medical men and one on which, in the course of the sad incidents of practice, these thoughts are often elicited by anxious patients. M. Renan wrote: I have only one petition to make to the good genius who has so often guided, counselled, and comforted me—a sudden and painless death at the allotted hour, be it early or distant. The most desirable death is that on the field of battle. If, at times, I may have desired to be a senator, it is because I imagined that, at no distant date, perhaps, that position will afford an occasion to be shot or killed in a way far preferable to a long malady that destroys you slowly and by inches. God's will be done . . . I should be saddened at having to go through one of those periods of gradual dissolution when a man, who has had strength and virtue, is but a shadow and ruin of himself, and often, to the delight of fools, labours to stultify the whole edifice of his former life. Such an old age is the worst gift of the gods to man. If such a fate were in store for me, I protest in advance against the weakness that a softened brain might prompt me to speak or write. It is Renan sound in mind and heart, such as I am to-day, not the Renan half destroyed by death that I shall be if I am doomed to slow decomposition, that I wish people to believe and listen to. The life which was given me unasked has been for me a blessing. If it were once more offered me, I should gratefully accept it. The century in which I have lived will probably not rank as the greatest, but will doubtless be held as the most amusing of centuries. Unless my remaining years have cruel pain in store for me, in bidding farewell to life I shall only have to thank the cause of all that is good for the charming excursion it has been given me to take through reality.—(*Brit. Med. Jour.*)

A UNIQUE CASE: BULLET WOUND THROUGH THE UTERUS OF A PREGNANT WOMAN; RECOVERY OF MOTHER; DEATH OF CHILD.

Within the last month I was called to see a woman who was about to become a mother, and who, in one of her fits of despondency, attempted suicide. Taking a Smith & Wesson No. 32 and placing the muzzle one inch above the umbilicus on the median line, she shot herself. When we reached her residence we found several neighbors who had been attracted by the shot and noise, and all were in a terrible state of excitement. We proceeded to make examination and found that the pulse was normal, denoting no great shock; also, just before we reached her house she had asked to be helped upon the chamber, and passed about half a pint of serum and blood, which proved to be liquor amnii and blood. Upon examination per vaginam we found the os dilating and felt sure that the ball had entered the uterus and that labor would set up. In twelve hours she was delivered of a male child which cried and seemed to be perfectly healthy, but we found that the bullet had passed through the placenta one inch from the funis, had passed down through the fleshy part of the child's left arm just above the elbow, entering the face just below the malar bone and passed out halfway between the angle of the left eye and the ear, and where else we are unable to state. However, we saw that we had a peculiar case to treat, to say the least of it, and we at once resorted to antiseptic treatment to its fullest extent, and predigested food, with opium in large doses *pro re nata*, and to-day we report her convalescent. The child died in eight hours after birth, from what cause we are unable to state, unless by reason of the bullet which may have interfered with the brain securing its proper amount of blood, or from shock. We are unable to state, but believe the first to have been the cause of death.

We had quite a severe case of traumatic peritonitis, but it has passed away and she is now well. What she will do in the future we cannot say.

J. M. Applewhite, M. D.,
and H. S. Pernot, M. D.
Corvallis, Ore.

—*Med. World.*

THE TREATMENT OF TRIFACIAL NEURALGIA BY TORSION OF THE THREE MAIN (SENSORY) BRANCHES OF THE FIFTH NERVE — TWO CASES.

By John A. Wyeth, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, New York Polyclinic.

A lady, 46 years of age, who had suffered for two years with intense neuralgia of the side of the face, came under my care in the spring of 1891. I exposed the inferior dental branch of the nerve by incision and trephining the right inferior maxilla at the angle, divided the nervc at the distal margin of the button, lifted the proximal end out of its bed, seized it with a strong but slender Esmarch's artery forceps and carefully and slowly twisted it, holding the nerve slack as it was twisted in order to avoid parting it.

The second division was next exposed at the infra-orbital foramen, a rim of bone surrounding this opening was chiseled off, thus freeing the nerve and its sheath. It was then divided and the proximal end twisted for from twelve to twenty rotations.

The supra-orbital branch was next exposed and twisted in like manner. Relief was immediate, and so far is permanent.

Case II. In July, 1891, I did this same operation on a man fiftyfour years of age, who for six years had intense neuralgia of the right side of the face. I showed this patient to the New York Surgical Society in March, 1892. He was then and had been absolutely free from pain from the date of the operation.

It seems to me thas this operation (which Thiersch recommends so highly) should be given a trial before undertaking the more formidable procedures of removing Meckel's ganglion, or that most formidable operation of intracranial section of the ganglion of Gasser.—*Denver Med. Times.*

SIMULTANSOUS DISLOCATION OF THE FIRST AND SECOND PHALANGEAL JOINTS OF THE MIDDLE FINGER.

By Lewis A. Sayre, M.D.

The simultaneous dislocation of the first and second phalangeal joints of a finger is so rare an occurrence that I have thought it worth while to report the following case:

On August 17th, G. G., carpenter, 53 years old, while standing on a large case and lifting a heavy weight, fel t his foot slip, and, throwing his hand forward and downward, to prevent striking on his face, put nearly his whole weight on the end and side of the middle finger of the left hand. It is probable that he bore more weight on the finger than common, as the last two joints of the left third finger had been amputated at some previous time.

He had pain in the finger at once, and was unable to use it. He waa brought to my office a few minutes after the accident, and I found the middle phalanx of the left middle finger resting on the dorsum of the proximal phalanx. Longitudinal traction seeming only to bind the bones more firmly in their abnormal position, I therefore bent the finger strongly backward, while I pressed my thumbs firmly against the back of the injured joint, which caused the bones to slip readily into place, and I then discovered, which had heretofore escaped my notice, that the distal phalanx was also dislocated backward, this being the first time that I had ever seen this occurrence of double backward dislocation of two joints in one finger.

I easily reduced this second dislocation by bending the tip of the finger backward while I pressed my thumbs strongly against the back of the joint. The finger was kept strongly extended after this by a strip of adhesive plaster running from the base of the middle finger on its palmar surface up to the tip of the finger and thence down the back to the middle of the hand, where it was securely held by a roller bandage.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

By Francis L. Haynes, M.D.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

1. All antipyretic medication is probably injurious.

2. The systematic use of cold bathing is invaluable. I would like to refer to Dr. J. C. Wilson's excellent lecture in International Clinics.

3. Would not Kibbee's cot be useful in cases which can be moved with difficulty? (J. R. Haynes.)

4. Keeping the constant application of bags filled with ice to the head and abdomen, has no appreciable influence on the temperature, and I have tried it most thoroughly. Why?

5. In a few cases, terminating in recovery, in which the patient could not be gotten in a bath-tub, the following plan (suggested by Ringer) enabled the attendant to keep the temperature down, though it must be regarded as but a poor substitute for bathing; towels were wrung out in ice-water, applied to chest and abdomen, and changed every two or three minutes.

6. Alcohol is rarely required, and when required is most useful in small doses (teaspoonful of whiskey with milk, every two hours).

7. Two quarts of milk daily is the maximum quantity which should be used. Any more is apt to produce diarrhoea, with very fetid stools.

8. The best purgative is castor oil (drachm doses). Beef-tea is a fairly reliable purgative in this disease. I never prescribe it for any other purpose in typhoid.

9. Turpentine has an excellent influence on the intestinal lesions. It prevents intestinal hemorrhage.

10. Digitalis has no beneficial influence on the failing heart of typhoid.

11. Coca, as a stimulant, or for any other purpose in typhoid, is worse than useless.

12. The best treatment for intestinal hemorrhage consists in keeping the patient stupefied by hypodermetic morphine; in keeping him absolutely quiet, and in preventing anything whatever from being administered by the mouth or rectum for several hours. Thirst may be allayed by washing the mouth frequently. Feeding should be very cautiously resumed.

13. Should laparotomy be made for intractable hemorrhage?

14. Perforation should be treated by laparotomy.

15. The future of the treatment of typhoid: bathing, intestinal anisepsis, judicious feeding, and rest. —*Times and Register.*

THE FIRST SIGNS OF LOCOMOTOR ATAXY.

According to Prof. Fournier, the first symptoms of ataxy may be classed as follows:

1. Sign of Westphal.
2. Sign of Romberg.
3. The "Stairs" sign.
4. Crossing of the legs.
5. Walking at the word of command.
6. Standing on one leg.

1. Westphal's symptom is well known; it consists in the abolition of the pre-rotulian reflex, and is present in two-thirds of the cases.

2. Romberg's sign can be thus appreciated: The eye is an indirect regulator of motion; it helps to correct deviations in walking and maintains the equilibrium. When a patient is suspected of incipient ataxy, it will often suffice to make him close his eyes when in the erect position to verify the diagnosis. In a few instances his body will oscillate, and if the mal-

ady is somewhat advanced he will be in danger of falling.

3. The "Stairs" symptom. One of the first and most constant symptoms of incipient locomotor ataxy is the difficulty with which the patient will descend stairs. If questioned closely on the subject he will say that at the very outset of his malady he was always afraid of falling when coming down stairs.

4. The manner in which a patient crosses his legs is often significant. In the normal state a man when performing that act lifts one leg simply to the height necessary to pass it over the other, whereas in the affection under consideration he lifts it much higher than necessary, describing a large segment of a circle.

5. Walking at the word of command. The patient seated is told to get up and walk instantly. After rising he will hesitate, as if he wanted to find his equilibrium before setting off. If, while in motion he is told to stop short, his body, obeying the impulsion, inclines forward as if about to salute, or, on the contrary, jerks himself backward in order to resist the impulsion forward.

6. The patient is asked to stand on one leg, at first with his eyes open, afterwards closed. Although man is not made for this position, yet he can balance himself pretty firmly for a little time. The ataxic will experience a great deal of difficulty, and will instinctively call to aid his other foot so as not to fall. If his eyes are closed he will not be able to stand one instant, and if not held would fall heavily to the ground. Such are the symptoms of incipient locomotor ataxy; they will not be all present frequently, but they should be all sought for in order to avoid an error which might have grave consequences.—*Med. Press.*

THE MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

Bertillon's tables show that mortality of married males, prior to the age of 20, is extremely high. At all the ages beyond, the marriage relation exerts such a favorable influence on the life conditions that the mortality among the married men is far below that of the bachelors. But on the contrary, when marriage is entered on before the age of twenty it has a prejudicial influence on life and whereas the mortality among unmarried youths between the ages of fifteen and twenty is only 6.89 per 1,000, those who marry under twenty, usually between eighteen and twenty, are at the rate of 51.32 per 1,000. Where among the unmarried youths the mortality is only 14, among the married it amounts to 100. Bertillon believes that the beneficial influence of marriage which is so marked at the age of twenty-five, and upwards is "still considerable," "still manifest" and twenty-three, perhaps "still sensible" at twenty-two, but would cease at twenty-one. "Who can object," he asks, "to the conclusion that these early marriages are deadly, that the law which permits them is a snare which the ignorance of the legislator has spread for our youth, and that this bad law should be abrogated?"

"In women," says Matthew Duncan, "the age of maturity is twenty to twenty-five, in men it is later, probably by at least five years, and you will pardon the interpolation here of the reflection, well worthy of being dwelt on, that this lately ascertained physiological law tallies with the oldest and wisest counsels as to the nubility of men and women, a part of the grand subject of morals and medicine. At this age a woman has the lowest risk of sterility, the greatest likelihood of having healthy children that will long survive, the greatest likelihood of herself surviving childbirth, the lowest risk of having abortions, of having excessive family, of having plural pregnancy and of bringing forth idiots."

DEATH.

A discussion on the subject of how it feels to die is being carried on in the New York *Sun*. One man writes as follows:

What has recently been said in the *Sun* by various persons on "how it feels to die" recalls to mind my own experience of the sensation of dying, both by drowning and by disease. When a well-grown boy, but before I had learned to swim, I fell into the Hudson River from off a dock at Poughkeepsie. My recollections of it are very distinct. The first sensation, when the lungs filled with water, was disagreeable, as of terror and suffocation. After that a serene feeling of calm indifference came over me. If it has been the experience of others in drowning that "everything they ever thought of and did passed with lightning speed before them," such was not my experience. I lay on my back on the bottom of the river in water about twelve feet deep, with my eyes at first wide open; then a feeling of drowsiness came over me and I seemed to go to sleep and dream as agreeably as ever before or since in my bed. There was no pain nor any terror of dying. Pretty soon a pole which my companions had thrust into the water with hopes of rescue struck me and startled me as out of a sleep. I grasped the pole and was drawn to the surface and rescued in an unconscious condition. My first painful return to consciousness was to find myself lying over a barrel with a sickening sensation of the stomach and a dreadful pain in my head. Excepting the first feeling of terror, the sensations of restoration to life were more disagreeable than those of drowning.

Later on in life, after a severe sickness of inflammation of the lungs and typhoid fever, I died in my bed—at all events I heard the doctor say to the members of my family who were standing at my bedside, "He is just about gone." I was myself pleasantly, even rapturously and calmly, conscious that I was dying. At every respiration I had the feeling that it was the last, and wondered if I would breathe again. There was no terror nor any pain, but rather a brightening of all the faculties, as of mental and spiritual exhilaration. Presently I became conscious of breathing more naturally, heard the doctor, who was feeling my pulse, say, "The crisis is past," and fell into a gentle slumber, which, for all I then cared, might just as indifferently have been the sleep of death.

CANCER OF THE TESTICLE IN CHILD.

Dr. Sabrazes and Fromaget write: A young child, two and a half years of age, presented a round and regular tumor of the left testicle of about the size of a small orange. It was heavy, tense, opaque, and but little sensitive to pressure. The scrotum, which was covered with a network of veins, was free from adhesions, and the spermatic cord seemed normal. No enlarged glands could be detected, either in the groins or pelvis. Castration was performed, and a solid and voluminous tumor removed, involving the whole testicle, except the epididymis. Three ligatures were applied to the spermatic cord, which the tumor had implicated, the scrotum was stitched up, drained and dressed antiseptically. Recovery took place without complication, except a slight œdematous induration of the scrotum and concomitant rise in temperature immediately following the operation. The tumor, on microscopical examination, was found to be an epithelial cancer. The writer emphasizes the rarity of tumors of the testicle in children. Ch. Monod reported in the *Progres Medical*, 1884, twenty-six cases of malignant tumor of the testicles in children, of which in the majority of cases the growth was either sarcoma or carcinoma; in two the tumor in question was a true enchondroma. To these may be added a case described by M. Piechand in his *Lecons Cliniques*, Bordeaux, 1889. The prognosis of these neoplasms is so grave that M. Monod thinks these patients condemned to certain death in six months to a year.—*Journal de Médicine de Bordeaux*, No. 20, 1890.

DEATH HASTENED BY AN EMETIC.

An inquest was lately held in Macclesfield on the body of a man who had, according to his own statement to a publican, taken some sulphate of zinc. presumably in the rum he had just been drinking. The services of a policeman were called in, who administered a glass of salt and water, but this did not make the man sick. He then went home, and the next day at noon he was found dead in the watercloset, a *post-mortem* examination revealing perforation of the stomach. The medical witness considered that death had been due to the effects of chloride of zinc resulting from the salt on the sulphate of zinc, and said he had been unable to find any similar case on record, and went on to say that had it not been for the treatment adopted the man would have lived. This appears to us to be very hard on the policeman, who did the most sensible thing he could under the circumstances. We would further observe that there is no likelihood that such a chemical change as is here surmised to have happened would take place. So far as the report before us goes there is no evidence that the man took sulphate of zinc; indeed, as he did not vomit, it seems highly improbable that he did take any considerable dose of that salt, and he may have taken the chloride instead, or any other corrosive poison, for there is no proof that it was chloride of zinc that caused his death.—*British Medical Journal.*

"I saw a very spirited article in your paper yesterday."

"Ah, yes," replied the editor, "that's what we're here for. Which was it, my editorial favoring prohibition?"

"No, a man had wrapped up a quart bottle of whiskey in it."—*National Bottlers' Gazette.*

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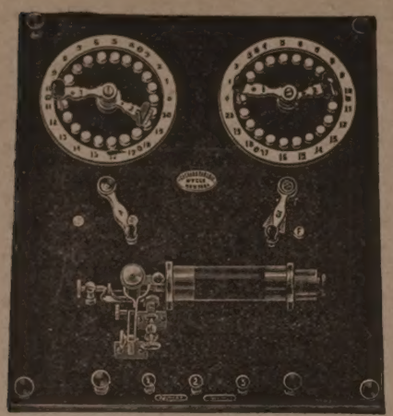

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OBITUARY.

J. May Donegann, A.M., M. D., died at Villa Rica, Ga., October 28th ult.

Died on October 29, at his residence, 48 East 26th st., city, Robert W. Greene, M D., in the 33d year of his age.

Dr. Lewis M. Slocum, died at his late residence, 121 W. 15th st., this city, Oct. 29. Age 25 years and 9 months.

A Cable despatch, Paris, Oct. 29, stated that Dr. C. M. Wilkie, of Watertown, N. Y., died at his office, in Paris during the evening.

R. W. Milbank, father of Dr. Robert Milbank, died at his son's residence, No. 154 West Fifty-eight street, this city, Oct. 30, of acute bronchitis.

On October 25, 1892, at Yonkers, N. Y., Mrs. Susanna Underhill, wife of the late Dr. Alfred Underhill and daughter of the late Hon. William Alburtis, all of New York City.

Dr. L. L. Alston, a graduate of the University of Louisiana, a prominent physician and an old citizen of Dallas county, Ala., died at his home in Orrville, Ala., on October 16th at 10 o'clock a. m. Dr. Alston was a member of the county board of health and was well known throughout that state.

Dr. John Devlin died October 31, at his residence, No. 246 East 23d street, of Bright's disease. He was born in Dublin in 1848. He graduated from Trinity College and then studied medicine. He came here twenty-eight years ago, and for a time was a surgeon on one of the transatlantic steamers controlled by the late millionaire; A. T. Stewart.

Dr. Miles H. Dodge, died suddenly in his rooms, No. 56 East 46th street, this city, November 1. He was found lying unconscious on a sofa when a servant went to announce a caller to him. When his physician was summoned Dr. Dodge was just breathing his last. He had been suffering with Bright's disease coupled with an affection of the nerves of the heart. Age 54.

MARRIAGES.

In Atlanta, Ga, last Wednesday evening, Miss Eloise, daughter of Dr. J. McF. Gaston, to Mr. Thos. B. Gay, all of Atlanta.

Married, At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Tuesday, October 25, 1892, by the Rev. A. F. Olmstead, D. D., Charles E. McCarty, to Emma, daughter of T. S. Ring, M. D. of New York City.

Married, On Thursday, October 27, 1892, at St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn., by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, Antoinette Alvira, daughter of R. E. Barnum, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Dr. J. Burton Meeker, of New York City.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Frank H. Sims, of Mobile, Ala., a graduate of the Southern Medical College, has decided to locate and practise medicine in Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Jno. R. Whiteside, late with the Frazer Tablet TriturateCo., and Mr. J. J. Bradley, late with Tarrant & Co., are interviewing the physicians of New York and Brooklyn, respectively, in the interest of Linonine, a substitute for Cod Liver Oil.

HYPNOTISM IN DENTISTRY.

Prof. Thomas Fillebrown of the Harvard dental school, in a recent essay, briefly sketched the history of hypnotism, and stated that every one could practise it in some degree. He thought one half of all professional men could do so effectively, one quarter fairly well and one quarter only indifferently. A good hypnotizer can succeed with 70 per cent. of his subjects, a very good one with 80 per cent, and an exceptional one with 90 per cent. No evil results follow its use. Whatever is powerful for good is also powerful for evil, continued the professor, in speaking of the objections to its use on moral grounds, but hypnotism cannot do a tithe of the harm done by alcohol and opium. It is only dangerous in the hands of the ignorant or the base.

He then proceeded to cite instances of its successful use in his dental practice. Persons too nervous to be operated on had been calmed and enabled to bear operations without suffering. They had left his chair saying they felt better than when they entered it.

A very nervous lady had not only had her teeth treated, but had been benefited as to her nervous system. A case of sore mouth in a patient wearing a plate had, to his surprise, been cured. Young patients who refused to have their teeth treated had learned to approach the operating chair without dread.

He described his method, which was simply to induce hypnotism and then work by suggestion.

Two members of the Dental society had witnessed his work in this line, and one of them, who had had a tooth treated while hypnotized said that although the tooth was very sensitive, he had felt no discomfort. The only pain ever spoken of was simply a localized one.

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Very respectfully,

BALTIMORE, MD., 8, November 1887. ORRAY T. SHERMAN.

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BOWEL IRRIGATION.

From personal experience and observation we are becoming more and more impressed with the value of washing out the stomach and bowels in the treatment of various ailments of the alimentary tract. Nothing, in our opinion, is so essential to health as keeping this great passage way freed from all septic matter or such other material as is prone to generate or harbor any species of microbes. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn from Dr. Elmer Lee, of Chicago, who has just returned from Europe—whither he went in August last to test the value of irrigating the bowels with soapsuds in the treatment of cholera—that out of twenty-nine cases treated by him, *twenty-six* recovered. And these cases were treated in hospitals where the death rate, under other treatments ranged from thirty to fifty per cent.

Dr. Lee in his work is only improving and directing more attention to a practice which has been in vogue in certain quarters for many years past. This is *Hydrotherapy*, not *Hydropathy*.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

JNO. G. WHITTIER left $1,000 to the Haverhill City Hospital.

THE physicians of the down-town east side district of this city are after fraudulent dispensaries, with a sharp scalpel.

THE Chicago *Clinical Review*, edited by Drs. G. H. Cleveland and A. I. Bouffleur, is the latest edition to medical journalism

A FREE night dispensary for the treatment of diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat has been opened at 209 East 42d street, by St. Bartholomew's Mission, which is one of the charities of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt and her son, Cornelius.

THE *Indiana Pharmacist* dips into politics to a considerable extent in recent issues. We think medicine and politics somewhat incompatible and would advise brother Perry to "hold off."

THE FOOD SHOW which closed in this city last week was a financial failure, the managers reporting a shortage in receipts, as compared with expenditures, of from $10,000 to $20,000. The management was somewhat prodigal in the distribution of complimentary tickets: this, coupled with the fact that the authority of the chief executive officer was challenged in various ways almost daily, accounts, in a measure, for the failure.

DR. J. B. MATTISON, of Brooklyn contributes an interesting article on non-opiate anodynes and soporifics to the October issue of *Notes on New Remedies* in which he says:

Next in importance to the coal tar compounds as a non-opiate anodyne, is cannabis. This valued drug, years ago popular, if now little the fashion, deserves a much larger share of professional favor. Various causes have led to its present disuse. One, a fear of its toxic power; another inferior—at times inert—products; and lastly, too timid giving—not pushing the drug to full effect. The first is baseless. Indian hemp is not a poison. There isn't a case of death on record. Hare, Potter, Bartholow, Stillé and Wood unite in this opinion. Wood says: "Hemp is not a dangerous drug; even the largest doses do not compromise life. No acute fatal poisoning has been reported." A prolonged personal experience compassing the history of many cases—men and women—and hundreds of doses, ranging from 30 to 60 minims of the fluid extract, has never brought any anxiety along toxic lines.

TWICE TOO MANY DOCTORS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Up to the present time the number of medical colleges has increased out of all proportion to the increase of population. Of 130 schools, less than a dozen are endowed. The number of practitioners is greatly in excess of the legitimate demands of the people. We are reliably informed that in the decade ending with the year 1890 the colleges of the United States matriculated 115,355 students, and graduated 39,996. This is an average of 4,000 yearly—in my opinion more than twice as many as the requirement of the people demand. As a final argument in behalf of adequate medical legislation, I beg to submit the following statistics, based upon the proportion of physicians to the inhabitants in a few of the European countries:

Sweden, 1 to 7,000; Italy, 1 to 3,500; Germany, 1 to 3,000; Austria-Hungary, 1 to 2,400; France, 1 to 2,000; United States, 1 to 600. —DR. MILLARD, in *Medical News*.

MEMORIZING DOSES.

Dr. G. A. Wiggins gives the following rules:

1. The dose of all infusions is 1 to 2 ounces, except iufusion of digitalis, which is 2 to 4 drachms.

2. All poisonous tinctures 5 to 20 minims, except tincture of aconite, which is 1 to 5.

3. All wines, from ½ to 3 fluid drachms, except wine of opium, which is 5 to 15 minims.

4. All poisonous solid extracts you can give ½ grain, except extract of calabar bean, which is 1-12 to ¼ grain.

5. All dilute acids. from 5 to 20 minims, except dilute hydrocyanic acid, which is 2 to 8 minims.

6. All aquæ, from 1 to 2 ounces, except aqua laurocerasus and aqua ammonia, which are 10 to 30 minims.

7. All medicated syrups you can give 1 drachm.

8. All mixtures, from ½ to 1 fluid ounce.

9. All spirits, from ½ to 1 fluid drachm.

10. All essential oils, from 1 to 5 minims.—*Pharm. Record.*

GARDNER'S SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID. HYDROGEN IODIDE.

This is the original Syrup of Hydriodic Acid, first brought to the attention of the medical profession by R. W. Gardner, the use of which has established the reputation of Hydriodic Acid as a remedy.

Since its first introduction in 1878, its great value in the treatment of disease, as demonstrated by the experience of the profession, and the extensive circulation of this experience by the present writer, has excited the cupidity of a large number of manufacturers, who are seeking to take advantage of the reputation which this article has obtained, and of the large outlay of time and money expended by the writer, in disseminating the experience of the profession in its use.

Various preparations, bearing the same name, are offered, and the writer's announcements are largely copied.

This only proves the value of the igina preparation, for a worthless article would scarcely be imitated.

The physician cannot be too careful to send his prescriptions to reliable parties only, and designate the manufacturer whose preparation he wishes the patient to use.

Hydriodic Acid should not be prescribed in combination with alkalies, metalic salts, or oxidizing agents, which latter would convert the Hydriodic into Iodic Acid, which possesses toxic properties.

In syphilitic diseases it may be combined with the bin-iodide of mercury, but if the prot-iodide is used, allowance must be made for its conversion into bin-iodide, which is a very much more active mercurial, and if not understood, might produce dangerous results.

Hydriodic Acid, probably, passes into the circulation without change, particularly if taken upon an empty stomach, and this is the proper time to exhibit the remedy, as no decomposition of the acid is apt to occur, owing to the absence of food products.

The proportionate arrangement of the elements constituting Hydriodic Acid is remarkable, the Acid being, in fact, almost wholly Iodine. The very small proportion of Hydrogen being the true equivalent, suffices to entirely remove the irritant quality from Iodine, by converting it into a nonirritant compound, from which, however, the full therapeutic action of Iodine is not only obtained, but in a marvellously effective and agreeable manner *

COLDEN'S
Liquid Beef Tonic.

Special Attention
of the Medical Profession is directed to this remarkable Curative Preparation, endorsed by THOUSANDS of the LEADING PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES, who are using it in their daily practice.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic
is invaluable in all forms of **WASTING DISEASE**, and in cases of **CONVALESCENCE FROM SEVERE ILLNESS.** It can also be depended upon with **Positive Certainty of Success** for the cure of **NERVOUS WEAKNESS, MALARIAL FEVER, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION** and **GENERAL DEBILITY.**

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic
Is a Reliable FOOD MEDICINE;
Rapidly finds its way into the circulation; **arrests Decomposition of the Vital Tissues,** and is **agreeable to the Most Delicate Stomach.** To the physician, it is of incalculable value, as it gives the patient **assurance** of return to **perfect health.**

C. N. CRITTENTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
115 & 117 Fulton St., New York.

A sample of Golden's Liquid Beef Tonic will be sent free, upon application, to any physician (enclosing business card), in the United States.

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For Physicians' Use Only.

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Excludes the Poisonous and Convulsive Alkaloids, Thebaine, Narcotine and Papaverine.

SVAPNIA has been in steadily increasing use for over twenty years, and when used has given great satisfaction.

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SVAPNIA is made to conform to a uniform standard of Opium of Ten per cent. Morphia strength.

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WAITE & BARLETT MANUFACTURING CO.

143 E. 23d Street, New York.

RICHMOND, VA., June 9, 1891.
I am very much pleased with your electrical apparatus. The battery and electrodes all work well. I have to thank you too, for your promptness in attending to the different orders I have sent you. I can conscientiously recommend your house to others in need of supplies. Very truly yours,
HUNTER MCGUIRE, M.D.

All goods are warranted as represented. Send postal for Catalogue. Upon receipt of ten cents we will forward a reprint on "Electricity in Gynæcology," by Professor G. J. Engleman, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTE RELATIVE TO THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

BY WILLIAM A. HAMMOND M.D.

There is a point in relation to the therapeutical efficacy of the Buffalo Lithia Water which has not yet, I think, received sufficient attention. It is well know that many cases of diseases of the nervous system are complicated with lithaemia, and that unless this condition is removed a cure is very often retarded and not infrequently entirely prevented. It is quite commonly the case that in cerebral congestion producing insomnia, nervous prostration resulting from overmental work or much emotional disturbance, and in epilepsy (to say nothing of many cases of insanity) an excess of uric acid in the blood is often observed. This state appears to be altogether independent of the character of the food, for no matter how careful the physician may be in regard to the diet of his patient the lithaemic condition continues. I have tried to overcome this persistence by the use of phosphate of ammonia and other so-called solvents foruric acid, but without notable effect.

Several years ago, however, I began to treat such cases with Buffalo Lithia Water with a result that was as astonishing to me as it was beneficial to the patient, so that now in all cases of nervous diseases under my charge in which there is an excess of uric acid in the blood, I use the Buffalo Lithia Water in large quantities. By this I mean that I do not have the patient drink merely a tumbler or two in the course of the day, but that I flood him, so to speak, with the water, making him drink a gallon or even more, in the 24 hours. By this course the urine after a few days ceases to deposit uric acid crystals on standing, the morbid irritability of the patient disappears, the tongue becomes clean, the wandering pains in the head are abolished, and the system is rendered much more amenable to the special treatment which may be necessary for the cure of the disease from which the patient suffers.

I have tried carbonate of lithia dissolvedin water in various proportions, but it certainly does not, in cases to which I refer, have the same effect as Buffalo Lithia Water.

Washington D. C., Jan. 25th, 1892 *

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Dr. Coupard (*Munchner med. Wochenschrift*, No. 12, 1892) recommends in asthma, coryza, and cephalalgia the following powders:

℞ Cocaine hydrochlorate, grs. ij.
Menthol, grs. iv.
Boric acid, grs. xxx.
Finely powdered roasted coffee, grs. viij.

FOR ACUTE BRONCHITIS —The following is Bartholow's formula:

℞ Tinct. sanguinariæ,
Tinct. lobeliæ, aa ʒ j.
Vini ipecac., ʒ ij.
Syrup. tolutan., ʒ iv.

M. Sig. A teaspoonful every three hours.

DOBELL'S SOLUTION.—

℞ Acid carbolic pure, 30 minims.
Soda, bi-carbonate, 1 dr.
Soda borate, 1 dr.
Glycerine, 1 oz.
Water sufficient to make 1 pint.

Mix.

FOR HEMORRHOIDS.—Allingham uses the following.—*Med. News:*

℞ Morphinæ, gr. v.
Hydrarg. chlor. mit., ʒ j.
Glycerin, ʒ iv.
Bismuth subnitrat.
Vaselin, aa ℥ jss.

M. et. ft. unguent.
Sig: Apply topically.

ELIXIR PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.—The following has been proposed (*Notes on New Remedies*) and is said to furnish a reliable preparation:

℞ Phosphate of iron, 256 grs.
Quinine sulphate, 128 grs.
Strychnine, 1¼ grs.
Citric acid, 15 grs.
Alcohol, 5 fl ozs.
Spts. orange comp. N. F. 100 m.
Syrup, 6 fl ozs.
Water, sufficient to make 1 pt.
Aqua ammonia, q. s.

Triturate the quinine, strychnine, and citric acid in a mortar; add the alcohol, compound spirits of orange, and the syrup, previously heated to about 65° C. Dissolve the phosphate of iron in 4 fl ozs. of water, and add this to the solution first prepared; and after having mixed these solutions, add enough water to make 1 pint. Carefully neutralize with aqua ammonia, all to stand for some time, and if convenient, filter.

L' Union Medital offers the following as an effective remedy for chapped hands:

℞ Menthol, grs. xx.
Salol, grs. xxx.
Olive oil, *m* xxx.
Lanolin, ℥ ij.

Sig: Make into an ointment and apply twice a day.

THE following gargle for sore throat is given in *Les Nouveaux Remedies:*

℞ Crystallized carbolic acid, ʒ ss.
Absolute alcohol, ʒ ij.
Oil of peppermint, x.gtt. x.

CONSTIPATION.—

℞ Aloin, gr. ½.
Ext. bellad., gr. ½.
Ext. nux vomica, gr. ¼.
Papoid, gr. iss.

M. ft. pill No. 1. (Use no water to form mass.) (Keep in air tight vials.)
Dose: One pill once or twice a day.

THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

THE IMPORTATION of Drugs into the United States for year 1890, amounted to $5,500,000.

BENZOLINÁR is the name of a grease eradicator sold, which is said to consist of 1 part of ether, and 3 parts of benzol, perfumed with essence of pear.

FORTY pounds of ice could be melted and raised to a boiling heat by the amount of heat generated in one day by the human body, were it possible to make the application of this heat.

PROTOIODIDE of carbon, Moissan says he has obtained by exposing carbon tetra-iodide to the action of the sun's rays. This substance is very stable, melts at 185° C.

FOWLER'S solution of arsenic is incompatible with syrup iodide of iron, and when these are dispensed in combination a "shake" label should be affixed to the bottle, as the precipitate is generally considered dangerous.

SALICYLIC ACID is said tc be an effectual remedy for tape-worm. It should be given in doses of eight grains every hour until forty grains have been taken, then follow with a full dose of castor oil.—*Va. Med. Monthly.*

THE Antikemia Chemical Co. of St. Louis are offering antikamnia in the form of tablets, plain and in combination, with salol (2½ grs.), and also with quinine (2½ grs.). These combinations are to meet a general demand from physicians and will be found quite convenient.

STRYCHNINE ANTIDOTE. — The electro-magnetic current has been successfully used in several cases of strychnine poisoning of animals. The current was applied to the spinal column, while the animal was under the effects of the poison. The muscular rigidity subsided, followed by immediate recovery. The subject is worthy of further investigation.

CHLORAL hydrate is promptly decomposed by alkalies, with the production of chloroform. Combinations of chloral with alkaline salts or adjuvants should therefore be avoided. In this connection, note should be made of the fact that alkalies concealed in preparations, such as aromatic spirit of ammonia, may creep in unnoticed and do mischief.

ALCOHOL and potassium chlorate should be mixed with caution Schneider, in the *Pharm. Cent.*, says that if a few crystals of potassium chlorate, moistened with alcohol, be rubbed in a mortar, a number of little explosions will follow, making a noise like the crack of a whip If a crystal of the chlorate be wet with alcohol. placed on an anvil, and struck a sharp blow with a hammer, a violent detonation will take place.

CORROSIVE sublimate in aqueous solution is decomposed, and metallic mercury deposited, by contact with iron spatulas or vessels. Iron spatulas should not be brought in contact with citrine or iodine ointments.

TEST FOR PURITY OF OIL OF SANDALWOOD.—Adulterations in oil of sandalwood, such as turpentine, oil cubebs, copaiba, or cedar, may be detected, according to M. E. Mesnard, by adding pure sulphuric acid to the suspected oil. If the oil is pure, a viscid liquid is produced which becomes pasty and is rapidly transformed into a solid mass of a grayish color, which adheres to the glass. In adulterated oil the mass does not solidify entirely, and it remains of a deep tint, with a distinct lustre.

The test is said to be very delicate.

REMOVAL OF MOTHER MARKS. The *Allgemeine Medicinal Central Zeitung* gives the following as very efficacious: Mix one part of tartrate of antimony with four parts of emplastrum saponatum and work into a paste. Apply the mixture to the part to be removed to the depth of one line (one-twelfth inch), and cover with a strip of gummed paper or court plaster. On the fourth or fifth day suppuration sets in, and in a few days scarcely a sign of the mark can be seen —*Ex.*

BOWMAN reports several cases of diphtheria in which most excellent results were obtained by the use of a solution of permanganate of potash of the strength of three grains to the ounce. Three or four applications an hour were made directly to the membrane with a large camel's hair brush for eight or twelve hours. After this once every two to six hours is sufficient. In some cases a spray is a better method of applicatcn.—*Med. Progress.*

HOT rectal injections have been effectively employed for the relief of painful affections of the abdominal and pelvic viscera, such as renal colic, ovarian neuralgia, pelvic peritonitis, and dysmenorrhea. The water used must have a temperature of from 105° to 112°; a pint is at first carefully injected; after this (mixed with fecal matter) has been expelled, another pint is injected; a third injection is practiced, and the fluid is usually retained.—FORER, in *Correspondenzblatt fur Schweizer Aerzte.*

SANTAL-MIDY

OL: SANTAL: PUR: (MIDY)

For gonorrhoea and all forms of urethritis. It replaces copaiba, cubebs, and other remedies, without producing eructations, offensive odor or diarrhœa, and the discharge is reduced to a slight oozing in forty-eight hours. It cures the most obstinate cases of cystitis and inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

Dr. Posner stated before the Berlin Medical Society: "The best form of sandal-wood oil was the French preparation known as Santal-Midy."—*Medical Record.*

Dr. C. H. Kirwan, says: "After six months' use I can say that I never obtained such satisfactory results from the internal administration of any drug in gonorrhœa as with Santal-Midy capsules; I prescribe them constantly and always with excellent results.—*Med. Herald.*

Santal-Midy is distilled from the best Mysore sandal-wood, and is dispensed in small, spherical capsules of 20 centigrammes.

Dose: 6 to 12 capsules daily.
Original bottles contain 40 capsules

Depot:

E. FOUGERA & CO.,
30 North William Street,
NEW YORK.

From who n samples and literature may be obtained on application.

EUROPHEN.

Among the New Surgical Dressings Europhen seems to have taken an elevated position as a positive and complete substitute for iodoform. It seems probable from recent investigations that we must rely upon some form or combination of iodine in order to secure a perfect, local antisepsis. The reports tend to coincide as to two or three very considerable advantages possessed by Europhen. The chief of these lies in the fact that the iodine component of Europhen is given off slowly, thus presenting fresh, nascent, iodine to the tissues, and maintaining the healing processes. A further advantage in this slow development of iodine is, that it prevents the possibility of irritant or toxic action. This is why large denuded surfaces, like burns or scalds, may be fully covered with it, and not give rise to any untoward effect. Europhen, in fact, appears to be especially adapted to extensive lesions, since its covering power is five times greater than that of iodoform, while its odor, though faint, is sufficiently well characterized to neutralize the peculiarly disagreeable fragrance attached to all surgical dressings. We note that recent clinical articles in approval of Europhen in the dermatoses, traumatisms and ulcerations, as also in specific lesions have been written by Drs. Allen, Chappell, Shoemaker, Giles, Fernandez, Gilbert, Eichler and many others, who have extended the uses of Europhen to ophthalmology, gynecology and rhinology as well as the needs of minor and general surgery.

The combination of iodine, carbolic acid and chloral, in equal parts, Dr. Cutler said, forms a "complex chemical compound, which acts as a rubefacient, staining the skin a light yellow. Although it possesses these important therapeutical and physiological properties, it is not altogether free from evil effects which may result from its use. In few cases, especially in children and blondes, the amount of pain and inflammation following its use is so extensive as to forbid its employment except much diluted, or over very limited areas. If applied to the face, scalp or hands it produces some staining, which, although lasting but a few days, is an objection to its use in some cases. There is always danger of the absorption of carbolic acid when this solution is painted over a large area, resulting in constitutional poisining. This objection to its use should never be lost sight of when this agent is employed."

According to that bright little magazine, *Baby*, a baby is born at every beat of the human heart. That is more than one for every tick of the clock. These living jewels, as the poet calls babies, dropped unstained from heaven, take wings and fly back whence they came, one for every minute of the day. From January 1st to December 31st between 38,000,000 and 40,000,000 living jewels are dropped into this cold world. The proportion of female births to male births is as one hundred to ninety, so that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 more girls are born in the world each year than boys. In round numbers, 5,000,000 babies never live long enough to talk, 5,000,000 more never have a chance to walk and 5,000,000 more never get old enough to go to school. Prof. Proctor figured that if from a single pair each husband and wife had married at the age of twenty-one for 5,000 years the population of the earth would now be, if there had been no deaths, 2,199,915 followed by 144 ciphers. When twins arrived in Artemus Ward's family some body called it an episode. "Yes," said Artemus, "two episodes, weighing about eighteen pounds jintly." *Baby* does not calculate the number of episodes each year—*Med. Times.*

State Board Examinations.—At a meeting of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Washington, one of the Board a "physiomedic," so called, was the propounder of a list of questions on "Preventive Medicine." Among other things it was asked, "What should be done if a person has eaten anthrax meat?" This was a puzzler to most of the applicants; but one man from the Middle States, of long experience and wonderful erudition, proved equal to the emergency, and gratified the examining member with this answer: "Swallow a turkey-buzzard, for he won't stop at anything."—*Med. News.*

I feel personally under obligations to those who have presented so valuable a product to the medical profession, and many a tired and faded patient will be revived and strengthened by the life-giving preparation, Ale and Beef, "Peptonized," which is a happy union, in that it contains mildly stimulating (alcohol in small quantity), gently tonic (a modicum of the active principle of hops), decidedly nutrient (malt and beef) and positive digestive (diastase and peptonoids) properties—a union which is in harmony with well-known physiological principles, and will, in my judgment, be indorsed by careful bedside clinicians.—*Extract from Editorial by Dr. I. N. Love in The Medical Mirror.*

Two sample bottles to any physician who will pay express charges.

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267 W. 17th St., New York.

GRAVE'S SPECULUM, $1.50 Net.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE
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THE PUREST & MOST ACTIVE PEPSIN
EVER INTRODUCED.

Webber-Pepsin, S. & D.

Standard

1 TO 6000.

A Soluble, Non-Hygroscopic Inodorous, Permanent Pepsin.

Dose: ⅛ to 2 Grains.

The Webber-Pepsin will completely digest 6000 times its weight of coagulated egg-albumen in accordance with the conditions of the U. S. P. test of that of the National Formulary.

It is not a Peptone Pepsin yet it is perfectly soluble, being free from mucus and inert putrescible matter, and is so palatable that the most fastidious patient will take it readily.

It is entirely free from septic contaminations, or other products of decomposition.

Physicians will appreciate these several advantages as possessed solely by the Webber-Pepsin.

Although further investigations based upon the Weber process have enabled us to produce Pepsin capable of digesting from 20,000 to 30,000 times its weight of coagulated egg albumen, we have adopted 1 to 6000 as our standard for the Webber-Pepsin because this already far exceeds the digestive power or any other Pepsin yet introduced, and especially because the production of a Pepsin of a still higher digestive power disproportionately increases its cost.

The Webber-Pepsin is offered in Granular form and in Scales, but unless otherwise specified, we invariably furnish the Granular form.

Samples fureished upon application.

Manufactured only by

SHARP & DOHME,
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

THIS SPACE IS MINE.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON IT.

My Introductory Offer

Was in the Same Place

LAST WEEK AND WEEK BEFORE.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOOK IT UP.

I DEAL DIRECT.

Save all commissions and give you the benefit of it. If you have'nt asked for my list, do it now. Samples sent on request, mentioning this Journal.

Dr. W. C. ABBOTT,
Dosimetric Granules and Seidlitz Salt.
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CHICAGO, ILL.

Have you a Patient

With the *Consumption, Scrofula,* or any other *wasting* and *debilitating* disease?

If you have,

Try Dr. Churchill's Treatment with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, *uncombinea* with other drugs. For *success* you need a chemically pure preparation which you will find in *McArthur's Syrup.*

Prof. Harvey L. Byrd, of Baltimore wrote: "After two years use of Dr. McArthur's Chemically Pure Syrup of the Hypophosphites, I do not hesitate to commend it to the profession as worthy of confidence."

If you haven't

Used McArthur's Syrup we will send a bottle free to any physician willing to pay express charges, also interesting matter on the use of the Hypophosphites.

McArthur Hypophosphite Co

BOSTON, MASS.

MINUTE WONDERS OF NATURE.

Human hair varies in thickness from the 250th to the 600th part of an inch. The fibre of the very coarsest wool is only the 500th part of an inch in diameter while in some species of the sheep it takes 1,500 of their hairs laid side by side to cover an inch on the rule. The silk worm's web is only the 5300th part of an inch in thickness, and some of the spiders spin a web so minute that it would take 60,000 of them to form a rope an inch in diameter! A pound's weight of spider's web of this size would reach around the world and then leave enough to reach from New York to San Francisco. A single grain of musk has been known to perfume a room for twenty years. At the lowest computation that grain of musk must have been divided into 320,000,000,000,000,000 particles, each of them capable of effecting the olfactory organs. The human skin is perforated by at least 1,000 holes in the space of each square inch. For the sake of argument, say there is exactly 1,000 of these little drain ditches to each square inch of skin surface. Now estimate the skin surface of the average sized man at sixteen square feet and we find that he has 2,304,000 pores.

A BILL TO PREVENT WITCHCRAFT.

We have received a copy of a bill "to prohibit electro-magnetizing, mesmerizing, or hypnotizing human beings, or affecting one person through another, by electricity, and to declare the same to be a crime against the law of nations, and to define its punishment."

The bill contains the following enacting clause:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.*

"Section 1. Any person who, upon the high seas or in any arm of the sea, or in any river, haven, creek, basin, or bay, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, who shall apply a current of electricity upon one person for the purpose of affecting another, or which does affect another, shall be guilty of a crime"—for which the punishment is death.

The bill, which might be called "An Act to hang witches," is accompanied with an elaborate explanatory document that aims to demonstrate the present existence of witchcraft or hypnotizing "one person through another," and the dangers thereof.

"Demonology," we are told "(under the name of hypnotism), in all of its forms is being practised, including the ingenerating, incubating, and inhumating from distances (on a large scale, *going into millions*), as well as other practices of the demon INCUBI."

"The Augsburg Confessionals,'" the author of the bill says, "are situated in every country in the world where magical arts prevail, they are aided by an army of magnetizers numbering nearly a million, besides their assistants, the mind readers and mediums, who, together with most of the magnetizers, present that condition of *de doublement de la personalite*, which enables them to penetrate the minds of others."

Particular emphasis seems to be put upon an alleged occult paper on æsthriometry, published in the *Medical Record*, and written by Grace Peckham, M.D. The author of this alarmist bill will probably not succeed in getting his law passed, but he is going to contribute much to the gayety of the nations if he keeps on.—*Med. Record.*

THE PARASITES OF CANCER.

Foá (*Centralbl. f. Bakt.*, August 9th, 1892) has examined seventy carcinomatous growths, mostly from the breast, and has only four times seen bodies within the cells which could be certainly described as parasites. The developmental stages which can be seen, the bladder-like appearance, the regular striation of the capsule, the segmentation of the body, the presence of central corpuscles—these are all arguments in favour of the parasitic nature of the cell contents. The author observes that it often happens that out of many sections only very few present these bodies; and further, that they may occur only in a portion of any given section. Reviewing the work of Soudakewitch, Foà states that he is by no means of opinion that all the structures (found enclosed in cells) which this author describes are parasites, but some of them are identical with bodies regarded by him (Foà as parasitic. The bodies found by Stroebe and Podwyssozki in cancerous cells occur also, according to Foà in tissues not cancerous and not of new formation.

New York State Association of Railway Surgeons.—This association will hold its second annual meeting in the Academy of Medicine, New York City, November 14, 1892. Geo. Chaffee, President.

The Bursting of the Boom.—The Keeley "cure" bubble is about to burst at Dwight, its natal town. The inhabitants of that town, thinking that the "boom" would be permanent, invested in hotels, boarding-houses, etc., as a means of squeezing cash out of the luckless inebriate. The number of inebriates has so decreased of late that hotels and boarding-houses are being shut up and a loud outcry is heard against "philanthropist" Keeley for deceiving the guileless rustics of Dwight into a belief in the permanency of his boom. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*—*Med Standard.*

M. Charcot recently gave at the Salpêtrière a remarkable lecture on a new method of treating certain nervous affections by mechanical vibrations. M. Charcot has observed that patients afflicted with paralysis agitans were greatly relieved by taking long journeys on the railway, or driving. He had constructed by MM. Jégu and Solignac a mechanical armchair which observes the same movement as in a railway carriage when the train is running. This *trépidant* armchair is used by MM. Charcot and Gilles de la Tourette for treating patients suffering from paralysis agitans. After passing a short time in the armchair the patients sleep peacefully, the trembling disappears, also stiffness in their movements. M. Gilles de la Tourette has invented a vibrating helmet which transmits vibrations and localises them It is very useful in cases of insomnia.

Apostoli's Clinic, according to a contemporary, is daily overcrowded by both patients and physicians, which evidences the fact that his results are satisfactory to those most interested. For this method of treatment it often requires much confidence and forbearance on the part of the patient, and patience on the physician's part. Apostoli's method of administering the treatment, especially taxes the good nature of his patients. He requires each one to make preparation by removing every article of clothing, except a loose wrapper, and places her on a high table, with the wrapper drawn over the breast, so as to expose her from the ribs down. She there receives an antiseptic vaginal douche, and his large, cold, clay electrode is then clapped suddenly on the sentitive abdomen. All this must be exceedingly trying to a patient, being performed in the presence of ten to fifteen strange physicians from all parts of the world. It is difficult enough for American patients to submit to the slight incidental pain, in a private office and no exposure of person.—*Med. Review.*

DEFINITE CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

THIOL.—Dr. de Sa, of Rio de Janeiro, reports excellent results from the use of thiol in varicose ulcers. Moncorvo, of the same city, has employed it in cutaneous affections of children, either pure or incorporated with glycerin, petrolatum, etc., with gratifying results.—*D. Med. Zeit.*

LYSOL FOR CYSTITIS.—*The Coll. and Clin. Record* reports: For *Cystitis*, Prof. Parvin said (in his lecture) that in the Jefferson Hospital injections of Lysol, of the strength of one-half per cent., have been tried, and that they seem to give very good results, the patients bearing the injection better than injections of creolin of the same strength.

THIOL *vs.* ICHTHYOL.—Among the new remedies introduced to the profession for the treatment of abnormal conditions of the skin, says Editor Stowell in the *National Medical Review*, ichthyol has won a first place. But it has the disadvantage of having a strong and disagreeable odor. Ichthyol is prepared by the destructive distillation of a mineral rich in sulphur, and the fossilized remains of marine animals. It contains a certain proportion of indefinite, evil-smelling organic bodies, which cannot be removed without decomposing the product. By what may be designated synthetical methods a product is obtained, free from the disadvantages of ichthyol; this is called thiol. Thiol forms a clear solution with water, especially in the presence of glycerin. Several chemical authorities have examined the two products side by side, and the conclusion is reached that thiol is even superior as regards its chemical purity; while a large number of medical authorities have testified that therapeutically it was superior to ichthyol, with the additional advantage of comparative freedom from odor. The current number of *New Remedies* gives a detailed list of affections in which thiol has proved of great value. Among these diseases we note the following: Eczematous affections, erysipelas, herpes, dermatitis, lupus, contusions, and subcutaneous hemorrhages. Thiol is "a purified form of ichthyol." It is a substitute for ichthyol. Considering its advantages, the writer predicts for it a wide use, when its true merits are fully understood by the profession.—*The American Therapist*

Write for Descriptive Pamphlets on Chloralamid, Phenocoll, Piperazine, Thiol, Lysol, Creasote, etc., to the Sole Agents for America, Lehn & Fink, 128 William Street, New York.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

DR. J. T. St. John, was killed by lightning near Vernon, Texas, August 23.

DR. W. C. WILE, editor of the New England *Medical Monthly*, was elected Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic at the annual encampment of that organization in Washington in September.

EAU DE MILLE FLEURS, or Aqua Florum Omnium, originally was the fresh urine of cows collected during the month of June, "when all the flowers are in bloom." Two or three glassfuls of this delectable fluid was drunk in the morning by the people of former days as a cure for gout!

MEDCIAL PRACTICE IN HOLLAND.—The Dutch Minister of the Interior recently brought in a Bill granting permission under very favorable conditions to foreign medical men to practise their profession in Holland. The proposed measure has called forth vigorous protests from the Dutch practitioners.

THE ORIGIN AND SEAT OF EPILEPTIC DISTURBANCE. As the result of painstaking and long-continued observations and of ingenious deduction HORSLEY (*British Medical Journal*, No. 1631, p. 693) concludes that, whatever the part first attacked by the epileptogenous agency, the principal seat of disturbance in a general or idiopathic fit is the cerebral hemispheres, and especially their cortical layer. The condition of the cortex during the paroxysm is one of congestion and not of anemia. In all probability the cerebral cortex is actually the point of origin of the disturbance.

A METHOD OF INCREASING THE INTENSITY OF HEART SOUNDS—Azouley (*Gaz. des Hop.*) communicated to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, a method of procedure which allows of the more easy detection of cardiac bruits when they are only slightly marked, and which is capable of bringing them into evidence when they are absent during our examination of the patient. It consists in making the patient lie as horizontal as possible, with the arms raised above the head, and the head and legs raised as much as possible on cushions. Cardiac tension is thus increased and the physical signs are accentuated.

THE undertakers, through their official association, of Paris, require their employees to take all precautions against cholera infection, and it is stated that during the past forty years not a single employee has died of cholera, notwithstanding they are in daily contact with corpses of all classes. Each employee, before attending the funeral of any person where cholera is proved or suspected takes a wineglassful of a solution of 12 drops oil peppermint, 12 grams Sydenham's laudanum and 200 grams sugar in one liter of a mixture of four parts alcohol (36°) and six parts water.

THE DECIDUA IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF EXTRA-UTERINE PREGNANCY. To confirm the presence of an ectopic gestation by a safe and sure method is a pressing need. A diagnosis of gestation within the first two or even three months by clinical means can never be certain. The only sure proofs of pregnancy are the embryo, amnion, chorion, and decidua. The presence of any one of these tissues is diagnostic. In extra-uterine gestation, while the ovum and its membranes are visible only by laparatomy, yet changes generally take place in the endometrium which are practically a sure indication that the patient is pregnant. In an extra-uterine gestation the intra-uterine mucous membrane responds to the general innervation induced by fructification. Decidual formation ensues, and this change may be recognized, portions of the endometrium being removed with the curette and examined with the microscope.—Dr. E. A. Ayers, in *Am. Jour. Obsets.*

THE TELEPHONE AND THE LANGUAGES. A telephone expert has been making a critical analysis of the adaptability of various languages for transmission over the telephone wire. Chinese is pronounced the easiest tongue for telephone purposes. It is principally monosyllabic, and is made up simply of rising and falling inflections. The ruggedness of German does not impair its merit for telephoning purposes as much as might be imagined. The French tongue is damned with faint praise, since it is "almost as sibilant as English," but the guttural, though musical, Welsh comes out of the test with flying colors.

IN general it will give greater satisfaction to use boiled water systematically, even where there is no apparent urgency for it, for very young infants.—A. Jacobi, M.D., in "The Intestinal Diseases if Infancy and Childhood."

Ethel—"I hear that you have been ill, Mr. Chapley."

Chapley—"I have been under the doctor's care for a week back."

Ethel—"Nothing worse? We heard it was your head."

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Carbonate of Iron	1.100 grs.
Oxide of Iron	0.310 "
Chloride of Sodium	1.000 "
Sulphate of Soda and Potash	0.310 "
Carbonate of Soda and Potash	0.331 "
Carbonate of Magnesia	1.230 "
	4.781 grs

All of the above minerals and five of them in the exact form in which they are here given, are found in the human blood of which they form a most essential element. These constituents explain its great value in the prevention and cure of disease.

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It is needless to recapitulate all the various cases to which this ideal form of nutrition has been given. Suffice it to say that, in my judgment, the ALE AND BEEF, "PEPTONIZED," is all that is claimed for it, and that it furnishes mild stimulation along with nutrition in a manner to be acceptable to the most delicate stomach and agreeable to the most fastidious palate, at a time when the mouth and palate are more than weary of the various forms of slop which are presented in the average sick-room. The ALE AND BEEF, "PEPTONIZED," which is agreeable and tangible, becomes a very oasis in the "Sahara of sameness" of the lives of the weary victims of ill-health.—*Extract from Editorial by Dr. I. N. Love in The Medical Mirror.*

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ON THE TORSION OF ARTERIES.

In connection with operations for excision of tumors, and other excisions of a like character, Jonathan Hutchison remarks as follows: "I may mention that for many years I have quite ceased to use any other means for arrest of arterial bleeding than torsion. In excision of the breast, for instance, I do not think that I have during the last fifteen years ever used a ligature. The torsion is always effected by a pair of Well's clamp forceps, now in such universal employment. I am always extremely careful to close all the vessels, keeping the wound exposed for a considerable time for that purpose. Very seldom, indeed, have I encountered any secondary hæmorrhage."—*Archives of Surgery*

THE largest and most extensive establishment for the manufacture of sugar from cane is situated in the parish of St. Mary, about one mile above Franklin, La. It was built in 1890 by Mr. John A. Morris, who afterward formed a stock company, naming it The Caffery Central Sugar Refinery and Railroad Company, Limited. The capital invested in this immense establishment represents upward of $650,000 and it has proven to be a good one. Nearly $100,000 net profits were made the first season of its operation. Last year, with a very short crop, the profits fell off but very little, and this season the outlook promises to eclipse anything in its line in the world.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

During the season of 1891–92, closing September 1, there were crushed in New Orleans 160,000 tons of cotton seed, which at an average of 39 gallons of oil per ton, gave a total of 6,240,000 gallons of oil, or 124,000 barrels of 50 gallons each. The season was an unusually good one for harvesting and gathering seed, it being dry. The seed, in consequence, made prime products, and most of the mills made money. It is estimated that the total amount of seed crushed throughout the past season for the whole country has been over 1,000,000 tons, which would be equal to a product of about 40,000 000 gallons of oil. A ton of seed really contains 52 gallons of oil, or 300 pounds, but it is never possible to get all of this. Six years ago the yield was 35 gallons. To-day it will average 39 gallons of crude oil, while a first-class mill will secure 40 to 42.

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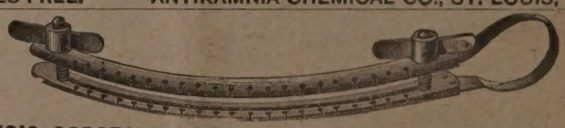

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REPORT of health, City of New York, week ending Saturday, October 22: Marriages reported, 273; Births, 930; Deaths, 665; Still-births, 75.

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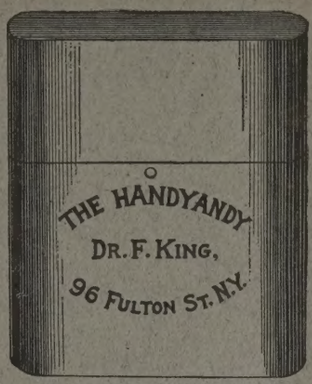

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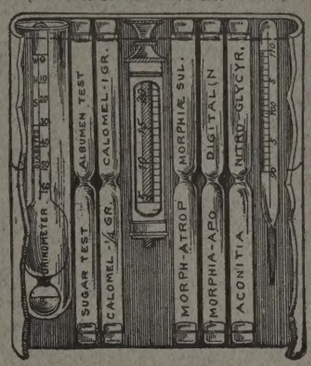

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EUROPHEN is a surgical dressing of special value in Specific Lesions, and in Ulcerative or Catarrhal conditions of the membranes. It covers five times more surface than iodoform and is a perfect substitute for that preparation. (*Supplied in ounces.*)

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Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is a food, so far as we can account for what it does. It is more than a food; how much more we do not know.

It is the easiest form of the easiest food-fat. The taste is not unpleasant to most persons; some like it, especially children. It is as easy to digest as cod-liver oil can be made.

Because it is mainly a food we advertise it as such in the public press.

What other value it has beyond its use as food we leave to the physician.

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